IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 9 with the following:

Particularly, in activation of rare-earth element capable of obtaining a high X-ray conversion efficiency, with respect to film formation under vacuum, uniformizing is more difficult problem than vapor pressure property. Further, in manufacturing method, there is a problem such that the existence state of the activator becomes nonuniform since a number of heat treatments, such as heating of raw materials when preparing the photostimulable phosphor layers, heating of substrates (supports) at the time of vacuum deposition, and ~~anneling~~ annealing (strain relaxation of substrates) treatment after film formation, is performed to these photostimulable phosphor layers formed by vapor phase growth (deposition).

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 8 with the following:

Further, according to a second aspect of the present invention, the radiographic image conversion ~~image~~ panel of the present invention comprises: a support; and at least one photostimulable phosphor layer provided on the support, wherein the layer has a film thickness of not less than 50 µm, and a crystallite size of a photostimulable phosphor in the layer is not less than 90 ~~µm~~nm.

Please replace the carryover paragraph of pages 7-8 with the following:

According to a third aspect of the present invention, the method for manufacturing a radiographic image conversion panel having at least one photostimulable phosphor layer of the present invention, comprises: forming the layer according to a vapor phase growth so that the layer has a film thickness of 50 µm to 1 mm and not less than two luminescence wavelength peaks between ~~650~~ 350 nm and 450 nm.

Please replace the paragraph at page 9, line 15 with the following:

$\underline{M^{11}X_1 \cdot bM^{12}X_1{}'_2 \cdot cM^{13}X_1{}''_3 : fA_1}$ ~~$M^{11}X_1 \cdot bM^{12}X_1{}'_2 \cdot cM^{13}X_1{}'_3 : fA_1$~~ (2)

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 17, line 13 with the following:

The character M^{13} represents at least one kind of tervalent metal selected from a group consisting of ~~Sc,~~ Y, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, and Lu~~, Al, Ga and In~~. Among these, at least one kind of tervalent metal selected from a group consisting of Y, Ce, Sm, Eu, ~~Al,~~ La, Gd, and Lu~~, Ga and In~~ is preferably used.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 23, line 13 with the following:

As a result, a photostimulable phosphor layer without containing a binder is formed. However, in the above-described deposition step, it is possible to form a photostimulable phosphor layer in plural numbers. Further, in the above-described deposition step, it is possible to ~~co-deposite~~ codeposit by using a plurality of resistance heaters or electron beams and to form a photostimulable phosphor layer simultaneously by synthesizing the aimed photostimulable phosphor.

Please replace the carryover paragraph of pages 25-26 with the following:

The dry thickness of the photostimulable phosphor layer changes according to the intended use of the radiographic image conversion panel or according to the types of the photostimulable phosphor. However, from viewpoint of obtaining the above-described effects of the present invention, a film thickness of not less than 50 μm is required, preferably, from 50 μm to ~~300~~ 500 μm, further preferably, from 100 μm to 500 μm, and from 400 μm to 500 μm is particularly preferable.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 31, line 20 with the following:

The surface of these supports may be smooth, or may be ~~mat~~ matte in order to improve the adhesiveness with the photostimulable phosphor layer.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 37, line 13 with the following:

As a laser, there are metal lasers and the like, such as He-Ne laser, He-Cd laser, Ar ion laser, Kr ion laser, N_2 laser, YAG laser and its second harmonic, ruby laser, semiconductor laser, various dye laser, copper vapor laser and the like. Usually, a continuous oscillation laser such as He-Ne laser, Ar ion laser or the like is desirable. However, a pulse oscillation laser can be used if the scanning time of one pixel of the panel is synchronized with the pulse. ~~Furhter~~Further, when the lights are separated by utilizing delay of luminescence without using the filter 28, as disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. Sho 59-22046, it is preferable to use a pulse oscillation laser rather than modulating by using a continuous oscillation laser.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 41, line 7 with the following:

The sharpness of the radiographic image conversion panel samples was evaluated by obtaining the modulation transfer function (MTF). After a CTF chart was stuck on each radiographic image conversion panel sample, 10 mR of 80 kVp X-ray (the distance to the subject: 1.5 m) was irradiated to the radiographic image conversion panel sample. Thereafter, the CTF chart image was scanned and read by using a semiconductor laser having a diameter of 100 ~~μmφ~~μm (680 nm: the power on the panel was 40 mW). Thus, the MTF was obtained. The values in Table 1-2 are the values such that 1.0 cycle/mm of MTF value was added together. The obtained results are shown in Tables 1-1 and 1-2.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 49, line 23 and ending on page 50, line 6 with the following:

After a CTF chart was stuck on each radiographic image conversion panel sample, 10 mR of 80 kVp X-ray (the distance to the subject: 1.5 m) was irradiated to the radiographic image conversion panel sample. Thereafter, the CTF chart image was scanned and read by using a semiconductor laser having a diameter of 100 ~~μmφ~~μm (680 nm: the power on the panel was 40 mW). Thus, the MTF was obtained. The values in Table 2-3 are the values such that 1.0 cycle/mm of MTF value was added together. The obtained results are shown in Table 2-3.